

# NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANEA

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## The Larva and Pupa of *Aedes (Aedimorphus) alboscuteUellatus* (Diptera, Culicidae)

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The immature stages of *Aedes alboscuteUellatus* have not previously been described. The descriptions given here rest primarily on specimens from Caminawit Point, Mindoro, P. I. as recorded by the writer (1948); additional specimens of larvae and pupae were obtained from the U. S. National Museum through the kindness of Dr. Alan Stone. The system of pupal chaetotaxy follows the recently proposed scheme of Knight and Chamberlain (1948).

*Aedes (Aedimorphus) alboscuteUellatus* (Theobald, 1905)

LARVA. *Head* (Fig. 1) about two-thirds as long as wide, lightly pigmented. Antennae simple, slightly curved shafts, about three-fourths as long as the length of the head, with a number of small spinules scattered along their lateral sides from base to apex. Antennal tuft consisting of 7 to 9 plumose hairs, which reach about three-fourths of the way to the apex of the shaft, and situated just proximad of the mid-point. Antennal tuft (A) plumose, 6- to 9-branched; upper head hair (B) plumose, 3- or 4-branched; lower head hair (c) plumose, subequal to upper head hair in length, 2- to 4-branched, most often 3-branched; postclypeal tuft (D) very short, 4- or 5-branched; clypeal spine stout, simple, curved inwards; inner occipital hair (E) small, 2- to 4-branched; outer occipital hair (F) small, 2- to 5-branched above base; orbital hair (G) small, 2- to 3-branched.

*Abdomen*. Segment VIII (Fig. 2) : comb teeth in a triangular patch of 2 to 3 rows, and consisting of about 25 teeth, each tooth blunt-tipped, with a fringe of short, fine hairs. Pentad hairs: 1 plumose, 5- to 11-branched, most commonly 7- or 9-branched; 2 non-plumose, 2- to 6-branched; 3 non-plumose, 12- to 18-branched, most commonly 15-branched; 4 non-plumose 2-branched; 5 plumose, 7- to 9-branched. Siphon lightly pigmented, index

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averaging 3.6; pecten of 16 to 23 teeth, most commonly of 18 or 19 teeth, situated on basal half of siphon, with most distal two or three teeth somewhat detached from the others. Each pecten tooth consisting of a long narrow spine with one or two small basal teeth on the ventral side. Siphonal tuft situated just distad of the last pecten tooth and consisting of a very small, simple hair. Anal segment with dorsal plate incomplete ventrally; ventral brush consisting of 2 or 3 pairs of precratal tufts and 9 or 10 cratal tufts; lateral hair of dorsal plate small, 3- or 4-branched; dorsal brush with upper caudal hair 14- to 17-branched, lower caudal hair single, non-plumose, more than four times the length of the upper.

PUPA. *Cephalothorax*. All setae non-plumose. Postocular: 1 medium, 6- to 7-forked; 2 medium, 4- to 5-forked; 3 long, 2-forked. Anterotheracic: 4 medium, 4-forked; 5 medium, 3-forked; 6 small, simple; 7 long, 2- to 4-forked. Dorsal: 8 small, placed between bases of trumpets, 5- to 7-forked. Supra-alar: 9 medium, simple. Metanotal (Fig. 4): 10 small, 2-forked; 11 medium, simple; 12 medium, 3- to 5-forked near base. Trumpets (Fig. 3): length nearly five times the greatest diameter of the meatus; pinna about one-seventh of the total length of the trumpet; tracheoid portion obsolete.

*Abdomen*. (Fig. 4) : All dorsal setae non-plumose unless otherwise indicated. Segment I: 3 very small, simple; 4 very long, simple; 5 very small, simple to 3-forked; 6 very small, 7- to 9-forked; 7 long, simple; 8 very small, simple; 10 long, 2- or 3-forked.

Segment II: 1 very small, simple on this and all following segments; 2 medium, 6- to 11-forked; 3 very small, simple on this and segments III through VII; 4 medium, stout, simple; 5 small, 6- or 7-forked; 6 medium, 7- or 8-forked; 7 long, simple or 2-forked near tip; 8 very small, simple on this and segments III through VI; 10 long, simple or 2- to 4-forked near middle.

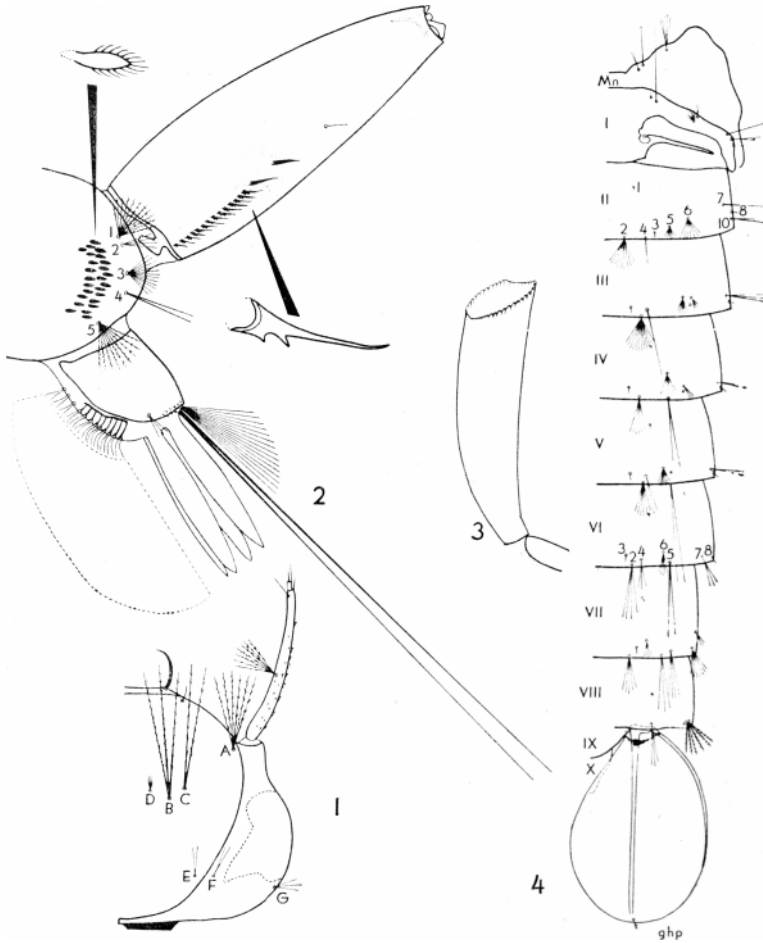
Segment III: 2 medium, 9- to 13-forked; 4 long, simple; 5 small, 6- to 10-forked; 6 small, 4-forked; 7 medium, 2- or 3-forked.

Segment IV: 2 medium, 4- to 6-forked; 4 medium, 5- to 7-forked; 5 very long, 2- or 3-forked; 6 small, 3- to 4-forked; 7 medium, 2-forked.

Segment V: 2 medium, 3- or 6-forked; 4 medium, 2- to 5-forked; 5 very long, similar to 5-IV, 2- or 3-forked; 6 small, 7- to 9-forked; 7 medium, 2-forked or simple.

Segment VI: 2 long, 4- or 3-forked; 4 medium, 3- or 4-forked; 5 long, 2- or 4-forked; 6 medium, 4- or 5-forked; 7 medium, 2- or 3-forked.

Segment VII: 2 medium, 4- or 5-forked; 4 small, 5-forked; 5 long, 2- or 3-forked near middle; 6 long, 2- to 4-forked; 7 small, 3- to 5-forked; 8 medium, 5- to 9-forked.



*Aedes (Aedimorphus) alboscuteallatus*

Fig. 1. Dorsal aspect of head of larva.

Fig. 2. Lateral aspect of terminal abdominal segments.

Fig. 3. Respiratory trumpet of pupa.

Fig. 4. Dorsal aspect of right half of metanotum and abdomen of pupa.

Segment VIII: 5 medium, 3-forked; 8 medium, stout, plumose, 6- to 9-forked.

Paddle: Margin entire; accessory seta (7) absent; terminal seta (8) small, 3-forked.

*Specimens examined.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: Mindoro—Caminawit Point, **XII-21-44**, GHPenn, 1 larval exuviae, 1 pupal exuviae (associated), and two larvae (Tv **P-269**).

DUTCH EAST INDIES: *Morotai Island*, **XII-27-44**, Yves Guillory, two larvae (USNM).

BRITISH SOLOMON. ISLANDS: *New Georgia*—Munda Point, **XII-31-43**, J. G. Franclemont, 18 larvae, fragments of 2 pupal exuviae (USNM); *Bougainville*, **IV-30-44**, A. B. Gurney, 8 larvae, fragments of 7 pupal exuviae (USNM).

Literature Cited

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